New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1136 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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ANTI-SLAVERY.

Lecture by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Anti-Slavery in 1840 and in 1855 Contrasted.

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, a large and highly respectable audience assembled at the Metropolitan Theatre, last evening, to hear a lecture by Hon. HENRY WILSON, the recently elected United States Senator from Massachusetts, [upon] "Anti-Slavery in 1840 and Anti-Slavery in 1855 contrasted." The lecture was delivered before the auxiliaries of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, and was supplemental to the regular annual course.

The ceremonies of the evening commenced with a performance by the Hutchinson Family, called the "Resistance Rallying Song," of which the following is a specimen:

Rallied by the blood it spilled,
Crushed beneath the chain,
Now it comes our hearts to thrill,
Thro' our veins again!
We are up again!
And voices from the mountain heights,
And from the valleys low,
Say, for freedom's battles fought,
There's no such word as fail!

SENATOR WILSON'S LECTURE.

Hon. HENRY WILSON then presented himself, and was received with enthusiastic and protracted applause. When silence was restored, he spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: American Slavery, our connection with it and relations to it, and the obligations which those relations impose upon us as men and as statesmen, make up the grand and overshadowing issues of this age in America. The transcendent magnitude of these issues is now arresting the profound attention of the most gifted intellects of our country and our age. Philanthropists who have sounded the depths and shoals of humanity, scholars who have laid under contribution the domain of matter and of mind, statesmen upon whose lips listening Senates have hung in rapt admiration, are now illustrating, by their genius, learning and eloquence, the vast and complicated issues involved in the grand problem we of this age in America are working out.

I can hardly hope before this audience, so often assembled by the genius, learning and eloquence of some of the most cultivated intellects and gifted orators of the age, to say anything worthy of even a passing notice, but I hope not to speak that to you here will have any unfavorable bearing concerning my sentiments and opinions. [Applause.] If there be one here this night who believes that I am actuated, for personal or party purposes, or anything or qualifying sentiments and opinions entertained by me, he greatly misapprehends it—to some extent I have and never shall conceal it—to avoid it almost as much as the whistling wind that sighs through the fully committed in favor of the immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery wherever it exists under the Constitution of the United States. [Great applause.] And I am pledged now and everywhere in favor of locating me at once and forever from the legislation of the Republic every act and clause recognizing Slavery, or giving its sanction, or affording it protection, and of placing the National Government in the hands of Statesmen who will not permit it to become an instrument for the propagation or extension of human bondage in North America. [Applause.]

I propose this night, briefly to contrast Anti-Slavery in 1840 with Anti-Slavery in 1855. These periods are the grand epochs in the Anti-Slavery movement, and the contrast between them cannot fail to give us some faint conception of the mighty changes that twenty years of Anti-Slavery agitation have wrought in America. Anti-Slavery in 1840 was in the midst of its weakness; Anti-Slavery in 1855 is in the zenith of its power. Then, a few gifted and devoted men were its agencies and leaders; now, the most profound and accomplished intellects in America are its chiefs and champions. Then, a few proscribed and humble followers rallied around its banner; now, it has laid its grasp upon the consciences of the people, and hundreds of Commonwealths unfurl the folds of its flag. [Applause.] Then, not a single statesman in all America accepted its doctrines or defended its measures; now it has a decisive majority in the national House of Representatives, and is rapidly changing the complexion of the American Senate. [Applause.] Then, every State in the Union was arrayed against it; now, it controls fifteen sovereign States by more than 200,000 popular majority. Then, the great political journals of the North and Country—now, the most powerful journals in America are its instruments. Then, the benevolent, religious and literary institutions of the land rejected its advocates; now, it shapes, moulds and fashions them at its pleasure, compelling the most powerful benevolent organizations of the Western World, upon whose mission stations the sun never sets, to execute its decrees; and the oldest literary institution in America to cast from its bosom a professor who had surrendered a man to the slave hunters. [Great applause and some hissing.]

Then the political organizations trampled disdainfully upon it; now it bows down with the pride of conscious power upon the waves of popular support in that float at its feet. [Renewed applause.] Then it was unpopular and powerless; now it holds every political organization in the hollow of its right hand. Then the public voice sneered at and denied it; now it is the master of America and has only to be true to itself to grasp the helm and guide the ship of State hereafter in her course.

One of Whittier's poets, JOHN G. WHITTIER, has given us a graphic description of the perilous position of the Anti-Slavery movement and its advocates in 1835. Of those dark and gloomy days, he says:

"To be an Abolitionist then was to abandon all hope of political preferment or party favor, to be marked and treated as a social outlaw, and under good society's interdict of food and fire, to hold property, liberty and life at the mercy of lawless mobs. It was emphatically the reign of terror. Law was powerless in its defence, and the few and hunted friends of free discussion, in those nights of terror, laid their heads upon the pillow, and we with the prayer of the Psalmist on their lips, 'Defend me from them that rise up against me. Save me from bloody men.'"

Why and how was it that in 1835 Abolitionists were compelled to abandon all hope of political preferment and party favor, and to be marked and treated as social outlaws? Why and how was it that law was prostrated in the dust and the few and hunted friends of the slave compelled to hold property, liberty, and life itself at the mercy of lawless mobs? They had committed no offence against law, humanity or religion; they had simply avowed their purpose to be, in the words of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, "to endeavor by all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, to effect the abolition of Slavery and to improve the character and condition of the free people of color." Reflecting the wild and guilty delusion that the crime of oppression belonged to past generations and repentance to posterity, they sounded perpetually into the unwilling ear of the country the imperative words of inspiration: "Undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free." [Applause.]

Rejecting the policy of concession and compromise which had marked the history of the Republic from that hour, when the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, to constitute the extreme South, struck from the original draft of JEFFERSON, the words that pronounced the African slave trade to be a crime against human nature; they proclaimed that immediate emancipation was the duty of the master and the right of the slave. In the face of the civilized world they declared that the guilt of oppression belonged to the present age and repentance in the present hour. Their offence "had this extent, no more," and for that offence they were then mocked and branded as social outlaws. Now, it is, and it will continue to be "to the last syllable of recorded time," their sinless name the gratitude of the country and the lasting remembrance of mankind. [Applause.]

When a few humble men raised the banner of immediate emancipation, the conquest and subjugation of the North were considered the extreme of blasting benevolence and religion, political organizations and public men—yea, and the people themselves—bowed in unresisting submission to the iron dominion of the Slave power. Murmurs of discontent sometimes broke upon the ear of the country. Here and there a solitary voice raised its feeble protest against the domination of the power that had enthralled the heart, conscience and intellect of the North and conquered North; but the despotism of that power was overshadowing and complete.

The lecturer then proceeded to take a rapid review of the rise and progress of Slavery and the development of the Slave power, with a view to show how this subjugation of the North had been accomplished. At early as 1619, half a century before COLUMBUS gave the New World to the Old, African bondmen were imported into Europe by the Portuguese. The Spaniards soon followed their example, and subsequently transported their slaves to their American possessions. Early in the Sixteenth Century Anti-Slavery in Spain, Portugal and England found the African Slave-trade. In 1620 the Dutch brought twenty slaves into the English Colony of Virginia, and twenty-six years after the landing of the Pilgrims, a cargo of slaves was imported into Massachusetts, and in the honor of our Puritan ancestors, the men engaged in the transaction were incarcerated and the Africans restored to their native land at the public expense. [Applause.]

The English Government, however, encouraged the traffic, and from the middle of the Seventeenth Century to 1776, nearly four millions of the children of Africa were transported to this Western World. The Slave-trade lasted, for nearly two centuries, dictated the policy and controlled the Governments of England, Kings and Queens, Lords and Commons, Judges and Attorneys General, all gave to that cruelty their unreserved support. In 1740, when the charter of the Royal African Company expired, the ports of Africa were thrown open to the free competition of British commerce. The Colonies were alarmed at the rapid increase of slaves. Virginia imposed a tax upon their importation, and South Carolina successively exercised a veto of the law. Even Scotch Caledonian, as late as 1705, undertook to arrest the rapid importation of slaves, and she received the denunciations of the British Government. The policy of concession and compromise had begun. Then, as to-day, Slavery and the Slave-trade were the exceptions, and Freedom and Anti-Slavery the rule. Then, as to-day, the Slave-trade was "piracy," and "to be dealt with as such." It is now or ever, forever and forever. [Applause.]

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In 1787, the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country had nearly died out. The American Anti-Slavery Society, from the year 1794 to that year, had held annual Conventions in which the Southern States were represented. In that year that Society resolved to meet only once in three years. It soon ceased to meet at all, and soon ceased to exist. In 1819 there was a partial revival of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country. The Missouri contest revealed a startling fact to the country that the men of Southern statesmen who believed Slavery to be an evil to be abolished at some time and in some way, had passed away, and that a new race of public men had taken their places, who believed Slavery to be the corner-stone of the Republican edifice. The triumph of the Slave power in 1820 was overwhelming and complete. The spirit of Slavery dictated the policy and swayed and controlled the counsels of the Republic.

Years of the gloomy despotism of the slave power followed the consummation of the Missouri Compromise. The conscience of the North was lulled into repose by delusive dreams inspired by the colonization scheme. The policy of concession and compromise had reduced the North to such an abject condition, that, as it had been afterwards declared, if the Anti-Slavery movement had been postponed five years longer, it would have been too late. The time has now come to do justice to the heroic spirits, who, amid obloquy, scorn and reproaches, laid the foundation of the Anti-Slavery movement in America upon the common rights of human nature, and the laws of the living God. In other times, when the movement then inaugurated shall have triumphed, as triumph it surely will—[applause]—when the flag of the Republic shall not wave over a single inch of the Continent trod by the foot of the slave, a grateful posterity will turn back to an age illustrated by the services of ADAMS, JACKSON, CLAY, WEBSTER, and CALHOUN, and do justice to the motives and deeds, the names and memories of the humble, but heroic, men who laid the foundation of a movement that gave freedom to a race in America. [Loud applause.]

The speaker then referred to the establishment in Boston, in 1831, of a paper advocating the great doctrine of immediate emancipation, and to the conventions in 1833 and 1833, of the New-England and American Anti-Slavery Societies. He spoke of the formation of auxiliary societies, of the partial struggle that followed between the North and South, and of the general disfavor which, even in the North, the doctrine of immediate emancipation met with. Here in New-York, he said, the midnight skies were reddened by the light of the sacked and burning dwellings of a degraded and despised race. "To advocate emancipation," says WHITTIER, "in New-York in 1835, was like preaching democracy in Constantinople, or religious toleration in Paris on the eve of St. Bartholomew." He related other well-known incidents occuring in New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Boston, illustrative of the hostility of public feeling in the North at that time to immediate emancipation, citing particularly the election by the Puritan Commonwealth of EDWARD EVERETT as her Chief Magistrate, and the declaration by General PIERCE—[laughter]—that only a few women and children, and priests, had any sympathy with the fanaticism of Abolition. I apprehend, ladies and gentlemen, continued the speaker, that President PIERCE has had occasion, recently, to change his opinions concerning the sentiments of the people of New-Hampshire. [Applause.] Even ANDREW JACKSON, that man of iron will, invoked Congress, in 1835, to forbid by law the circulation of Anti-Slavery documents through the mails, which, he assumed, tended to incite insurrection.

The press of the country, the pulpit of the country, the politicians of the country—all rebuked the heresy of emancipation, and denounced Abolition and Abolitionists. There was one honorable exception in the political journals of the country. That journal was the New-York *Evening Post*. [Applause.] It was then conducted by WM. LEGGETT—[renewed applause]—one of the bravest and noblest Democrats America ever produced. "I have written," said he on that early day, "my name in indelible letters upon the Abolition record, and I shall live by that record, and die by that record." Honored forever be the name of WILLIAM LEGGETT in every assemblage of American Abolitionists. [Applause.] But amid all those scenes of lawless violence, official rebuke, and social proscription, the heroic spirits that inaugurated the Anti-Slavery movement did not quail. Their spirits rose and mantled as the storm of denunciation beat upon their devoted heads; they looked danger in the eye, and buried defiance at power. They knew that the contest between Freedom and Slavery in America was not a war of men, but a war of ideas and institutions. They knew that all things that were pure and holy—all things that had the elements of permanence in them—the noblest pulsations of the human heart—the profoundest convictions of the human soul—the grandest ideas of the human intellect, and the attributes of Almighty God, were with them in that struggle. Through the gloom of the present, like old JOHN ADAMS in the days of the Revolution, they saw the rays of refreshing light and glory.

The Speaker traced the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment and power in the North from the time of the Florida war, through the period that intervened until the admission of Utah and New-Mexico as Slave territories and enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Even then, he said, the Anti-Slavery party buried defiance at these aggressive measures. When those days came—never hereafter to be mentioned by an American without a blush—those days when old politicians cottered up and down the land invoking the people to conquer their prejudices—when merchants assembled at Castle Garden—[laughter]—when the sentiment uttered by a great statesman of New-York, that there was a higher law, was received with a scoff and a jeer that went up to the throne of Him whose hand moves the stars and bottows the palaces of the deep—[applause]—when those days were upon us—when true men were hunted down, and no man could receive or aid in the sanctuary unless his right hand was red with human blood—[Loud cheers]—when the Empire State of New-York uttered the sentiment of the Anti-Slavery men of the country when he buried defiance at their threats, and declared that his goods were for sale, not his principles. [Loud applause.]

The Hon. Senator referred to the passage of the Nebraska bill in terms of warm condemnation, but congratulated the people on the fact that the haughty and ancient sketch of the Slave power, and the Administration under whose lead that act was consummated, have gone down before the stormy wrath of a betrayed and indignant people. Of the 91 Representatives of the North, only 22 remain in the House of Representatives. Nevertheless, only 12 members of the Northern minority will survive the close of the next House of Representatives. [Vehement and prolonged applause.] For the first time in our history the North has cast a decisive majority to the next House of Representatives, pledged to the policy of freedom, and that majority received 300,000 of a popular majority. [Applause.] LAMARTINE said the content against LOUIS PHILLIPE in the period of its power that there would be in France the revolution of public conscience, and the revolution of public conscience has been verified his prediction. We have had, in America, the revolution of public conscience and the revolution of public contempt, and before them the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has gone down. It deserves to-day, in the verdict of the political sea where, in the words of another, it is destined to go down as deep that a bubble will never rise to mark the spot where it disappeared. [Loud applause.]

The increase of power to the Anti-Slavery party, was exhibited in the recent elections and legislative action of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts, in the latter of which, the Legislature gave 94 majority in the House and 16 in the Senate for the removal from the judicial bench of a Judge who had given a man to a Virginia Negro hunter. [Loud applause, mingled with hisses.] Come here, he continued, to your own City of New-York, and where are the men who voted last year for the Nebraska bill? They have your leave to remain at home with their wives and little ones. [Applause.] And JOHN WHEELER, who had courage and sentiment enough to resign to the loss. [Loud applause.] you have placed in the 34th Congress to vote for the policy of FRANKLIN PIERCE? I am very sure that he will be true to that policy. [Applause.]

The prosperous state of Anti-Slavery sentiment in Ohio and the District of Columbia were then adverted to, and the Speaker went on to say that strong as the Anti-Slavery movement now is in this country, there is extreme danger and peril. I owe it to the truth, he said, to speak what I know on that subject. Anti-Slavery has not power, has fought power and has defeated power, and to-day it is in power or every free State of the North, and may, if it chooses, control the future policy of the Republic. The present Administration has been chosen over the heads in the North, and now, I predict here to-night, is to be elected throughout the South. The South never was going to show another of those acts of gigantic ingratitude that have marked its history. I predict that throughout the Southern country we are to have a series of victories over the present Administration; and then, gentlemen, we are to have—but then we have it now—a demand made upon us of the North to ignore the Slavery question—to keep quiet, and go into power in 1856.

Now, gentlemen, I say to you frankly, I am the last man to be going into power. [Laughter.] Especially to going into power over the prostrate dynasties fastened upon the country. But I am the last man that will consent to go into power by ignoring or sacrificing the Slavery question. [Applause.] If my voice could be heard by the whole country to-night—by the Anti-Slavery men of the country to-night of all parties, I would say to them, resolve it—write it over your door posts—engrave it on the lids of your Bibles—proclaim it a the rising of the sun and the going down of the same, and in the broad light of noon, that any party in America, be that party Whig, Democrat or American, that tills its fingers to any form of Anti-Slavery, or attempts to repeal Anti-Slavery sentiment, or pronounce the Anti-Slavery man, it surely shall begin to die—[loud applause]—it would deserve to die; it will die; and by the blessing of God I shall do what little I can to make it die.

The time has come for us of the free States to say to it that the race of Northern politicians who have served the South, can never more serve the North. [Applause.] We believe in the doctrine—the old Calvinistic doctrine of immediate repentance—[laughter]—of sudden conversion. I mean the doctrine of election. [Renewed laughter.] And we are easy to forgive, but I hope no Northern man, unless he is committed—fully committed to the extent of all he is and all he hopes to be in the future—will ever be permitted to serve the North in Congress more. That I regard to be the bounden duty of the people.

Now, if there are any here to-night who would like to build up a new party in America, and we have quite a number of them in the country, if I understand it, I must confess that I would like to see a Congressional election in America—an organization that should be truly American, truly Democratic, an organization that would be a progressive, liberal, American party, embracing in its affections the whole country, and the people of the whole country of every color. But if there are any here who hope to organize such a party and hope to go into power in 1856 by ignoring the Slavery question, I ask them to turn back only seven years in our history. The great Whig and Democratic parties burst on that fatal error.

The time has come for the Anti-Slavery men of all parties to have it distinctly understood that they cannot be driven or seduced into the abandonment of the anti-Slavery principles; and they cannot take any lawful part in organizing a party to carry the country in 1856 that ignores the question of human Slavery. The time has come to declare it to the whole country that we are in favor of the immediate abolition of Slavery wherever we have the constitutional power to abolish it. Let it be distinctly understood that our object is the emancipation of the bondsmen in America. We do not propose to interfere with Slavery in the Slave States. In those States they have the power and are responsible for the existence of Slavery. But in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, Slavery exists there by our authority, and we have the constitutional power to abolish it, and we intend to abolish it. [Loud applause.]

We intend to repeal the act of 1807 under which the domestic Slave-trade is now carried on under the protection of the National flag; we intend to repeal unconditionally the Fugitive Slave act of 1850. [Applause.] And we mean that Kansas shall never come into this Union as a Slave State. Never. [Loud cries of "No, Never."]

Let it be understood, he continued, that we are devoted to the Constitution and the Union. Our object is merely to make freedom national and Slavery sectional. Just before the adjournment of the last session, Mr. MASON, of Virginia, told the Senate that if the next House of Representatives should place upon the Civil and Diplomatic bill a provision for repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, or restoring freedom to Nebraska and to Kansas, he should turn his back on the Senate and walk out of the Hall.

A VOICE—Let him go.

I would dare to say that the Union would stand, and the States would unite in their orbits round the central sun of the Union, even if the last monitary from Virginia should be withdrawn. [Loud laughter.] But there is no danger of Virginia leaving the Union. Why, she has got two or three hundred pledges of her devotion to the Union in the persons of the sons of her first families, who are feeding out of the public cribs at Washington. [Laughter.]

After some further observations, the honorable gentleman concluded by saying we should take the government of the country, as we had the power to do it. Direct and control its policy, he said, and establish the policy of Freedom, and the slaveholders of the South will quietly submit to be ruled by a majority of the country. At any rate, let the Anti-Slavery men of all parties see to it, that whenever, whenever, and however we may be called upon to act, we shall give our votes and our voices for Freedom; free institutions for all, and chains and fetters for none. [Loud and protracted applause.]

After a song by the HUTCHINSONS, the meeting dispersed.

The Crops.

MICHIGAN, &c.—The Chicago *Daily Press*, May 5, says, All through Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, the wheat is in the most flourishing condition. Nothing apparently has occurred to mar its growth. Not a plant seems to have been Winter-killed, it is thick and strong upon the ground, and a very fair breadth was sown. In the vicinity of Terre Coupe, Indiana, splendid fields of from thirty to fifty acres were to be seen as far as the eye could take in the circuit of the prairie, and at many other points in Michigan and Indiana, the growing crop looked equally well, though the fields were generally much smaller. The fields in the vicinity of White Pigeon, Coldwater, and upon Sturgis Prairie deserve special attention. Altogether, we do not remember a season for many years when the prospects for a bountiful wheat harvest were so promising as they are at present, judging from what has lately come under our observation.

KENTUCKY.—The Maysville *Eagle* of Saturday afternoon says: No rain of any consequence has fallen for several weeks, in this section, and the grass is growing too slowly to furnish food. In some instances, in order to save their stock, farmers have this week turned them on their rye, thus almost certainly destroying that crop. The prospect for the small grain crops is good, and the corn is coming up finely. The tobacco plants, we understand, are suffering very much from the fly.

The crops in Pennsylvania, Crawford County, look remarkably well and promise an abundant harvest. Wheat never looked better, and if it meets with no "backset," two months more will do away with the starvation prices which now oppress the people. Spring crops are being put in with greater care than formerly, and most of our farmers are making an effort to introduce the most improved modes of farming. In the "long run" we believe this year of scarcity will prove a blessing to the country.

TEXAS.—The Austin *State Gazette*, of the 21st ult., says: "The late frosts destroyed almost all the fruit crops as well as most of the other early vegetation. Most of our farmers had to plant their crops a second time. And now since Spring has fairly set in, the drouth of Summer has set in with it. We are as dry as a powder horn. Unless we have rain shortly crops must be greatly damaged."

TENNESSEE.—We regret to learn, from the Clarksville Tobacco Plant, that the plants in that region of country present a discouraging appearance. It is suggested that if the season should prove favorable, the crop cannot be an average one; and if it should be dry and unfavorable, a half crop will not be realized, owing to the scarcity and backwardness of plants.

VIRGINIA.—In the section of country surrounding Danville, the wheat crop is looking as well as usual. Dry weather and the chinch bug have created serious damage.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

May, 1855.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

American Anti-Slavery Society Anniversary, Metropolitan Theatre, 10 A. M. Lecture by Hon. Charles Sumner, (supplemental to last Winter's course of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society,) 7½ P. M., Metropolitan Theatre.

American Congregational Union—Second Anniversary —Addresses by Rev. W. A. Stearns, D. D., President Amherst College, and Rev. J. M. Sherwood, D. D., Pastor Bleecker Street Church, Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

American Tract Society Anniversary, 10 A.M., Broadway Tabernacle.

American Baptist Home Mission Society Anniversary —Addresses by Rev. D. C. Eddy, late Speaker Massachusetts House of Representatives; Rev. R. Miller, of Marden, Conn., and others, 10 A. M. and 8 and 7½ P. M., Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

American Home Mission Society—Twenty-sixth Anniversary—7½ P. M., Broadway Tabernacle.

Five Points House of Industry, 7½ P. M., Tabernacle.

American Sunday-school Union—Anniversary—Sunday-School Day—Baptist Church in Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Addresses by Rev. R. F. Burnett and Rev. R. Hewson.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

American Anti-Slavery Society—Third Session—Business Meeting, 10 A. M., Broadway Tabernacle.

American Bible Society—Anniversary—Broadway Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

New-York Institution for the Blind—The Anniversary will be held at 4 P. M., at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Colored Orphan Asylum Society—Annual meeting for the election of Managers, at the Society's Office, No. 44 Bible House, at 4 P. M.

American Temperance Union—Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

American Reform Christian Association—Northwest Presbyterian Church, 7½ P. M.

American Reform Congregational Union—Anniversary (continued) by Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Brooklyn.

Collection of Congregational Union, 9 P. M., Mercein Hall, Pine-street, Brooklyn.

New-York State Colonization Society—Anniversary, 7½ P. M., Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette Place.

New-York Prison Association—Dr. Chester's Church, Union-place, 7½ P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Anti-Slavery Society—Anniversary continued—Free Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-street, 9 A. M.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—10 A. M., Tabernacle.

City Anti-Slavery Society—Anniversary—Broadway Tabernacle 7½ P. M.

New-York City Colonization Society—Brooklyn.

SABBATH EVENING, MAY 13.

Central American Education Society—Anniversary services at 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square; sermon by Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., of this City.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

How the Rain Spoiled the Comfort of Hundreds of Little Ones.

Yesterday, of all days in the year—the regular holidays only excepted—universal small-folks-dom didn't want it to rain. And when the morning dawned and a terrible storm was found dashing against the windows, many a young American of our own tilted up his voice and wept aloud. And there was reason enough for it. For, during many weeks past, hundreds—thousands of children attached to the numerous Sabbath Schools that comprise the Sunday School Union, had been reckoning on the annual celebration appointed to be held yesterday. Each school had been drilled in its music; each boy and girl knew that on rallying at his school-room a badge would be pinned on his right breast, and when all were assembled in order they would march with their teachers to the church appointed; that there after lively singing and brief and wide-awake speaking, they would again march in procession to some quiet place, and—this was the order with many—cake and lemonade would be furnished them till their gated appetites asked no more. All told the storm would dish, they presumed. However, as that time wore on and it was found too late to postpone the meetings, at each of the appointed churches those who had, going up with their banners and flag, Quite bridges for: Considering the character of the day the turn-out was a great deal more general than we would have dreamed.

At the *Broadway Tabernacle* there was a large gathering—among the rest from the Mission School of the Fourth Ward, whom it was not the easiest thing in the world to keep in order. The organ aided the children very much in their music, and a stirring speech was made by Rev. Mr. TOWLER, which fixed the attention of all admirably.

At *Dr. Hutton's Church*, Washington-square, ten schools were appointed to meet, but only five appeared. One of these was the Mission School No. 166, established by the Presbyterian Church in University-place (Dr. POTTS',) under the care of Rev. HENRY R. CHAPIN. About 100 children were present—being considerably less in number than they would have been had the weather proved favorable.

Other schools represented at the church were No. 49 (Dr. MCLEOD's church;) Infant School No. 89, and Mission School No. 118 (numbering about fifty.) Altogether, nearly 500 smart girls and boys were present, and attentive, with their teachers. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. STORR of Connecticut, Rev. Dr. HUTTON, and S. S. RANDALL, Esq., Superintendent of City Schools. Mr. RANDALL told the children that he had visited upwards of 300 public schools during the past year, and he recognized many familiar faces among those which were before him. It is to the young, he added, that we are to look for the renovation of society. He gave his juvenile hearers some good counsel, and elder ones could have profited by it.

After the dismissal, the Mission School of Dr. POTTS' Church marched back in procession to their house in Laurens-street, where they received from Mr. CHAPIN and his assistants an ample supply of oranges and cakes; events which so delighted the youngsters that they would have been uproarious with joy had there not been a bit and bridle of good behavior in their mouths with the cakes and sweet things. It was a great time for them.

At the *Sixteenth-street Baptist Church* eight Schools were to have appeared, but only three came. These were, the Ragged School No. 160, under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association; No. 65, belonging to the Sixteenth-street Church; and No. 115—the latter numbering eighty scholars in procession, with two handsome banners. An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. BROWN, pastor of the Jane-street Church.

At *Dr. A. D. Smith's Church*, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, the assemblage of children was very small, not over two hundred, and the officers of the schools seemed determined not to let matters rest so, but to have the entertainment repeated on some fitting occasion.

Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. SMITH.

Rev. Mr. MILLS, a returned Missionary from Ceylon, delivered an interesting address. Mr. BOMAN, a member of the Union Theological Seminary, also addressed the children happily. The exercises were interspersed with singing by the schools, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART, who has made some noise in the world in this way before now, and Mr. LAMB, the organist, was on hand with his organ to assist. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., acted as Chairman on the occasion. There were four schools represented here, two of which were mission schools, and a third was a Girl's Industrial School.

At the *Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church*, corner of Twenty-second-street, the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN S. KNAPP. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. HARRISON, by Rev. Dr. PARKER, Pastor of the Church, and by Mr. JESSUP, of the Union Theological Seminary. There were *four* schools represented here out of eleven which were expected, and about 300 children instead of about 1,000 who would have been present had the day been clear.

At the *Tabernacle Baptist Church*, on Second-avenue, four schools, with 500 children, were in attendance, with their banners, seeming to enjoy the occasion very much, in spite of the weather. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. BRADLEY, of the Mission School, and an interesting address was made to the children by Rev. Dr. DARBY, of Williamsburg. The exercises were interspersed with singing by the Schools.

At the *Calvary Baptist Church*, Twenty-third-street, near Fifth avenue, the regular exercises were postponed for one week on account of the storm, yet 300 children assembled, who were addressed by Rev. Mr. GILLETTE, the Pastor of the Church, and by the Superintendents of the Schools. The children were exercised in declamation and furnished with refreshments in the basement, to which no one objected. The specimens of oratory furnished here by the rising generation give promise of their not ranking among future Demosthenes.

At the *Market-street Church* the exercises did not come off, in consequence of rain—*not that same storm*.

At Rev. *Mr. Halsted's Church*, corner of Broome and Ridge-streets, but two (Nos. 39 and 60) of the Schools met. But such as did assemble, had a *good* time of it. They were addressed by Rev. Dr. HASTINGS, Mr. NEMAN of New-Haven, Rev. Mr. BRADSHAW, of Tennessee, and others. The exercises were interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental, and at their conclusion refreshments were served out to the audience.

But two christenings came off in *Dr. Cone's Church* in Broome-street—No 71 attended in the Church, and No. 37 (colored.) Both services were conducted by Rev. Mr. BRADSHAW, and the ceremonies were performed by means of baptismal vessel and water, after which a bountiful supply of refreshments were served up.

So, after all, a good time was had by those that did meet, and in order it is to be tried over again shortly. A better day next time.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was held at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. FERRIS presiding. The Receipts of the Union from New-York State, it appears from the Report, amount to $10,376 01. One-third of this has been collected from Sunday Schools.

After singing by the choir, Rev. Mr. BAIRD addressed the audience. He was a graduate of the Sabbath School, and owed all his usefulness to the instructions which he there received.

Rev. BYRON SUTHERLAND, of Washington, followed. He spoke of the great necessity of the Sabbath School system, which operated to train up a new generation of active Christians. To teach the Bible was the great object of Sunday School instruction, and that was the great thing needed. The Sunday School was a great work of preparation. It formed up the ranks of infancy, and arms in the young heart. It gathered up new recruits for the service of the church. And the Sunday School was the pioneer of churches and ministers, where churches could not, for lack of time and means, and forming a nucleus for larger organizations. The earnest and gentlemanly speaker with much eloquence of the exalted of Christian union, regardless of denominational distinctions. After the doxology and benediction, the congregation dispersed.

American and Foreign Christian Union—Reformation of Rev. Dr. Baird.

The American and Foreign Christian Union celebrated its Sixth Anniversary at the Tabernacle yesterday [morning. Rev. Dr. DE WITT presided. The preliminary exercises were singing, reading of the Scriptures, (84 Psalm,) and prayer by Rev. Dr. MCLEOD. The unfavorable weather prevented a visible effect upon the attendance; but those who did attend sat through four hours with much patience.

EDWARD VERNON, Esq., General Agent of the Society, read the annual report of the Treasurer. The receipts of the Society for the year ending April 1 were $63,-027 25, and the expenditures were $66,561 60. The Board also signalize the fact that the deficiency in loss in the receipts from the usual donations and annual contributions, on the part of the churches, than from legacies. Last year the amount received from the latter source was only $1,150; while the income from that quarter was $10,250 35 in the fifth year of the Society's existence.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was presented by Dr. BAIRD, accepted and ordered for publication. One of the Directors, (Dr. THOMAS HOGAN,) and one of its missionaries, (Mr. CHRISTOPHER HART,) have died during the year.

The report calls the attention of the Society and its friends to the movements and counter-movements which concern Rome and her efforts. In reference to the foreign field, the report stated that in Sardinia the Government is marching forward in its liberal career. In Spain, the Government seems determined to confiscate all church property, and place the Church on the ground on which it stands in France. In South America, especially in Brazil, Venezuela, New-Grenada, and Uruguay, a liberal spirit characterizes the Government; the same is true of Peru.

In the United States great movement has commenced, having its origin (says the report) in the awakening sentiment of the nation on the dangers of to appreheended from the rapid increase of Romanists among us, as well as by the increasing arrogance of a portion of the Roman hierarchy. In some quarters a disposition has been manifested to conciliate them, but in the manner in which Romanists have been met, the efforts are carried on, and especially with a view to ascertain whether any of their followers are there manifesting their own desires. The report is unfavorable in its notice of the Church Temperance bill, passed by the last Legislature of this State.

In the Publication Department, but little advance was made on last year. Many of its volumes have been revised, and some enlarged. A letter in Spanish for children and youth has been published. The Society now is able to furnish twenty-three volumes of valuable reading, besides eleven bound volumes of its Magazine.

In the Department of Missions the Board have employed laborers in thirteen States—among German, French, Spanish, Polish, Italian, and Irish residents.

They have also instituted a plan of popular lectures for the benefit of Romanists, and have been much encouraged in the effort. These have also invited a number of distinguished ministers of the gospel to deliver a series of sermons.

The Catholic Church in this country at the commencement of 1855, is stated to embrace 7 Archbishops, 33 Bishops, 1,704 priests, 1,694 churches, 31 incorporated and 6 unincorporated colleges, (having 2,062 students,) 31 theological seminaries, (with 850 students,) and 117 female academies. The entire nominal Papal population can hardly be less than 2,250,000 at this time.

The Society has aided the French Canadian Society to the amount of $1,000 during the year, which sum supported six laborers in the field.

It has in Germany in Hoyt (two in South America: in Ireland three; in Greece, the excellent ANDRIAS and ROSSETOS continue to labor; in Belgium they; in France, the Board give to the "Evangelical" and "Central Protestant" Societies the means of employing eighteen; in Piedmont, the Table of the Waldenses employ five.

Rev. EDWARD D. G. PRIME has taken the place of Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, as Chaplain of the American Chapel at Rome. Rev. Mr. DURAS, a converted Hungarian priest, was employed among his countrymen, and other Romanists in Constantinople and its vicinity, at the expense of the Society.

The entire number of missionaries supported by the Society, is 108; 63 in the home field, and 45 in the foreign.

A voluminous series of resolutions was read by BENJAMIN R. WOOD, Esq., of Albany. We give the second and fourth:

Resolved, That in the marked contrast everywhere presented in the social, moral, and political conditions of Papal and of Protestant countries, we have a most powerful and palpable argument for the cause the American and Foreign Christian Union, in its progress, and one that commends itself to every lover of mankind.

Resolved, That the two hundred millions of the human race now under the dominion of the "Man of Sin," in most cases destitute of the Holy Scriptures, deprived of the Sabbath and of the Sanctuary in their vernacular tongues, ignorant of the Gospel way of salvation, and resting their hopes for eternity, not on the merits of Christ alone, but on their own works or sufferings, intercession and supposed merits of saints and angels, or some created beings, should call forth the earnest sympathy and direct and prompt the vigorous, wise and persevering efforts of all branches of the Church of Christ

The Reported Large Works of Nicholas—Is Sebastopol Taken?

[From the New-York Daily Times.]

ELEVENTH, Tuesday, May 8, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have perused a few more of "The last words of Nicholas," a pen paper of yesterday, copied from the New-Orleans Bee, and as to whether 'tis a genuine or a counterfeit clear document, I am very warmly and decidedly of the latter opinion. Nor do I think, judging by the internal evidence, that the Emperor Nicholas ever penned another line after the 18th of February, the day on which he was struck down by the hand of God, and which, in all probability, was the last day of his life. Besides, the whole document is evidently a forgery, and a very clumsy one, too, as any one will perceive who reads it with attention. Nicholas was a man of great energy of character, and a thorough despot, and, as such, he would have died as he lived, with his harness on, and not have left behind him any such weak, puerile, and womanish effusion as the one in question. Nor would he have left any such directions as to the disposal of his body, for he knew that he had many enemies, and that, if he died, they would not hesitate to have his body dragged through the streets, and then thrown into the river, or buried in a ditch, rather than have it interred in the Imperial Vault of the Romanoffs. Besides, he knew that the Russian people would not allow his body to be carried through the country, and that, if they could get hold of it, they would tear it to pieces. Nicholas was a man of great courage, and he would have died as he lived, with his face to the foe, and not have left behind him any such cowardly directions as to the disposal of his body. Besides, he knew that he had many enemies, and that, if he died, they would not hesitate to have his body dragged through the streets, and then thrown into the river, or buried in a ditch, rather than have it interred in the Imperial Vault of the Romanoffs

LONG ISLAND.

Arrest of the Common Council Committee for Long Island Statistics.

At a regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council on Tuesday, a communication was received from the Committee of the City Authorities, appointed some time since to collect statistics relative to the number of persons on Long Island, who have remained loyal during the Rebellion, and who have given aid and comfort to the Government in the suppression of the same. The communication stated that the Committee had been arrested by the Provost Marshal of the Department of Washington, and taken before Judge Advocate General Holt, where they were charged with the object of their visit, and with the spirit in which they had performed the duties assigned them by the Common Council. The Committee were then discharged by the Judge Advocate, and informed that they were at liberty to proceed with their labors. The communication was received and ordered on file.

Alderman Kenney offered a resolution to erect three additional Engine-houses in the Eighth Ward, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Alderman Kenney also offered a resolution to erect a new Engine-house in the Eighth Ward, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

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The Mayor then announced the following appointments, which were confirmed:

Police Justices—Thomas Dunn, Wm. Walsh, Wm. Wood, Wm. Wood, Wm. Wood

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, May 6, 1852.

FINANCIAL

FINANCIAL

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

REMOVALS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

ZINC PAINTS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FINANCIAL

FOR SALE.

HOUSES &c. WANTED.

TO LET.

FOR SALE.

BOUNTY LANDS.

INSTRUCTION.

FURNITURE.

HOTELS.

GROCERIES & MILL STUFFS

COAL.

New-York, May 9, 1865.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Business of the Long Island Railroad for the Financial Year of the Company, ending 31st March, is thus reported in the Ledger of Philadelphia.

The business of the Long Island Railroad is steadily on the increase. The receipts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1865 ..... $1,006,679 19
March 31, 1864 ..... 843,611 06
Increase $163,067 13
Receipts for April, 1864 ..... $24,616 00
Receipts for April, 1865 ..... 18,922 88
Decrease $5,693 12

No increase of expenses in April, 1865. So much for the economy resulting from the Philadelphia management of that road. Mr. Morris, the President, is a thorough business man, and what is of equal importance, he is a practical railroad man. Under his able management, every department of the road has been improved, and the Company are steadily improving. A very handsome surplus over expenditures was left over to the credit of the Company for the year, which is invested in the Company's own bonds at a very low figure compared with present prices.

Increase of Capital Stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

The Company recently took the necessary steps to increase the capital stock of the road from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 new shares of stock, at par, to the stockholders of record on the 1st of May, in the proportion of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock held by them. The books were closed on the 1st of May, and will remain closed until the 15th of May, when the new stock will be issued. The payments are to be made in three instalments, as follows: 25 per cent. on the 15th of May; 25 per cent. on the 15th of June, and 50 per cent. on the 15th of July. The Company have also decided to issue $2,000,000 of their bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and secured by a mortgage on the property of the Company. The bonds are to be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and are to be offered to the stockholders at par, in proportion to the number of shares held by them. The bonds will be issued as soon as the mortgage can be executed and recorded.

Increase of Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have decided to increase the capital stock of the road from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, by the issue of 40,000 new shares of stock, at par, to the stockholders of record on the 1st of May, in the proportion of two shares of new stock to every three shares of old stock held by them. The books were closed on the 1st of May, and will remain closed until the 15th of May, when the new stock will be issued. The payments are to be made in three instalments, as follows: 25 per cent. on the 15th of May; 25 per cent. on the 15th of June, and 50 per cent. on the 15th of July. The Company have also decided to issue $2,000,000 of their bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and secured by a mortgage on the property of the Company. The bonds are to be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and are to be offered to the stockholders at par, in proportion to the number of shares held by them. The bonds will be issued as soon as the mortgage can be executed and recorded.

Increase of Capital Stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company have decided to increase the capital stock of the road from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, by the issue of 40,000 new shares of stock, at par, to the stockholders of record on the 1st of May, in the proportion of two shares of new stock to every three shares of old stock held by them. The books were closed on the 1st of May, and will remain closed until the 15th of May, when the new stock will be issued. The payments are to be made in three instalments, as follows: 25 per cent. on the 15th of May; 25 per cent. on the 15th of June, and 50 per cent. on the 15th of July. The Company have also decided to issue $2,000,000 of their bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and secured by a mortgage on the property of the Company. The bonds are to be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and are to be offered to the stockholders at par, in proportion to the number of shares held by them. The bonds will be issued as soon as the mortgage can be executed and recorded.

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New-York, May 9, 1865.